

THINKS PEACE NEAR AT HAND

Paris and London So Interpret Germany's "White Flag" Party

GERMANY WORSE
OFF THAN THOUGHT

There Is Insistent Call for
Abdication of the
Kaiser

Paris, Nov. 7.—News that a German white flag party had left for the front made a deep impression in France, where the prompt action of the German government took the public by surprise. The last lingering doubts as to Germany's sincerity in asking for the allied terms for an armistice still held in certain quarters, seem to be removed.

On the contrary, the impression now held is that Germany is really worse off than generally believed. Meanwhile, the allied troops are active. The retreat of the Germans verges perilously near a rout. The fall of Metz, to the British is imminent. The French first army is converging on Hirsion.

The enemy is falling back on the Meuse before the French fourth and fifth armies, which are driving in his rear guard and capturing many machine guns. The German white flag party may hear of the fall of Metz before they reach the front.

Near the Meuse the American army in conjunction with General Gouraud's forces, gradually are demolishing the powerful pillar of the German defense on the western front. The destruction of this German bastion would involve the whole enemy retreat in disaster.

London, Nov. 6.—Reports that German delegates have departed from Berlin to meet Marshal Foch are considered here as an assurance that fighting will be over in a few days.

The last days of the war have been so crowded with enormous events that there is no capacity left for surprises or sensations.

The terms of President Wilson's note to Germany, dealing with the freedom of the seas and compensation to the allies, are endorsed by the press here. It is believed Germany knew from the terms of the Austrian armistice the sort of peace she had to expect and that the military and political situations give her no alternative but to bow.

News comes from the front that the hard pressed German armies have no fresh divisions left to throw into the battle. They have no great reserves of ammunition. The German people are demanding peace at any price. A few Junker newspapers still are crying for war to the last ditch.

There never was such freedom of speech in Germany as at present. Diplomats and soldiers alike are trying to place the blame for their country's downfall on the other. Placards appearing in Berlin declare the emperor and the crown prince must go. Correspondents are permitted to telegraph from Berlin that the vacillating character of the emperor is responsible for most of the nation's misfortunes.

Discussion here centers about the peace conference. One of its most urgent problems will be to arrange food supplies for starving Europe. It is assumed that even the people of the central empires will be cared for. Demobilization of armies and the repatriation of soldiers, prisoners and exiles, including 150,000 Belgians in Great Britain, are other great tasks before the conference.

According to tonight's reports, the general election in Great Britain, which Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, is expected to announce tomorrow for December 7, will be postponed because the government cannot have the election and peace conference on its hands at the same time.

MOSCOW PRIESTS STRUCK
One of the Interesting Incidents of Bolshevik Rule.

London, Nov. 7.—A strike of priests in Moscow was one of the incidents of Bolshevik rule. Bishop Andreon of the Perm diocese, a man of considerable influence among the Russian clergy, had been arrested for his outspoken opposition to the bolshevik regime and all the ecclesiastics in that district went on strike in protest against his imprisonment.

They refused to perform the services their office required, and the devout monks and townspeople were greatly mortified. A number of striking clergymen were arrested, charged with counter revolutionary activity.

After a thorough examination by the local commission for the suppression of counter revolutionary sabotage and speculation, they were released upon signing a pledge that they would never take part in agitation against the soviet government nor in connection with the arrest of the bishop.

What became of the bishop and how the strike ended, has not been learned.

Don't Be Afraid of Spanish Influenza

Just use the
Great Scotch
Remedy

**Mysterious
Pain Ease.**

For a throat
gargle or spray
use one tea-
spoonful in
quarter glass of
water; for pneu-
monia apply
without dilution
directly on the
chest.

Mysterious Pain Ease
Quickly relieves the pain from

Burns Rheumatism Sciatica
Bruises Neuralgia Toothache
Sprains Headache Sore Throat
Strains Lamboago Cramps, etc.

Your Druggist Has It. Ask Him.
Manufactured and Guaranteed by
JUNIOR BARNES & SON,
Burlington, Vermont.

The Quick Way to Stop a Cough

This home-made syrup does the
work in a hurry. Easily pre-
pared, and gives about \$2.

You might be surprised to know that
the best thing you can use for a severe
cough, is a remedy which is easily pre-
pared at home in just a few moments.
It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats
anything else you ever tried. Usually
stops the ordinary cough or chest cold
in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children
like it—and it is pure and good.

Four 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint
bottle; then fill it up with plain
granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified
molasses, honey, or corn syrup,
instead of sugar syrup. If desired.
Thus you make a full pint—a family
supply—but costing no more than a
small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.
And as for a cough medicine, there is
really nothing better to be had at any
price. It goes right to the spot and
gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly
heals the inflamed membranes that line
the throat and air passages, stops the
annoying throat tickle, loosens the
phlegm, and soon your cough stops en-
tirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup,
whooping cough and bronchial asthma.
Pinex is a highly concentrated com-
pound of Norway pine extract, famous
for its healing effect on the membranes.
To avoid disappointment, ask your
druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with
directions and don't accept anything
else. Guaranteed to give absolute satis-
faction or money promptly refunded.
The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

HEARTY CO-OPERATION

Given by Salvation Army to United War
Work Drive.

Salvation Army workers have whole-
heartedly entered into the United War
Work campaign, the joint drive for funds
being conducted by the Y. M. C. A., the
Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War
Council (K. of C.), the Jewish Welfare
board, the American Library Association,
the War Camp Community service and
the Salvation Army. So announces Col-
onel Adam Gifford, head of the Salva-
tion Army for New England.

"The Salvation Army is in perfect and
whole-hearted accord with the promoters
of the United War Work campaign to
secure the necessary financial support for
the seven authorized relief agencies do-
ing war work among the soldiers and
sailors of the U. S. forces at home and
in France," stated Colonel Gifford.

"Early in the present year the Salva-
tion Army asked for support and put on
a campaign for \$1,000,000, which amount,
without anything like a maximum of ef-
fort, was more than trebled. A further
campaign for \$10,000,000 was contem-
plated, but now, of course, is merged
with and becomes part of the united
drive."

"The idea of a united drive is a happy
one. Is not the drive going forward on
the other side a united one? Among our
gallant forces are to be found fighting
side by side men of every religious be-
lief, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and
Gentile and of whatever name there may
be, all Americans fighting for a common
cause."

"We of the Salvation Army are going
into this united drive with every bit of
energy and enthusiasm we possess; re-
joicing not only in the work being done
by our own people, but by every one of
the seven organizations represented. Such
work for the welfare of our brave and
valorous U. S. army boys must and
shall be supported until the final victory
is won, a victory that will bring a just
peace and one in every way satisfactory
to the peoples of those countries who
have fought and suffered so bravely and
so long."

IN AID OF ARMENIANS.
British Government Determined That
Wrongs Shall Be Righted.

London, Nov. 7.—The British govern-
ment is determined that the wrongs suf-
fered by the Armenians at the hands of
the Turks shall be righted and their re-
course made impossible, writes Lord
Robert Cecil, the parliamentary under-
secretary of state for foreign affairs, to
Viscount Bryce.

Four points mentioned by Lord Cecil
as the charter of the Armenians' right to
liberation at the hands of the allies are:
"The refusal of the Armenians as a na-
tion in the fall of 1914 to work for the
cause of Turkey and her allies, although
offers of autonomy were made if they
actively assisted Turkey in the war."

"Partly on account of this courageous
refusal, the Ottoman Armenians were
systematically murdered by the Turkish
government in 1915, two-thirds of the
population being exterminated by most
cold-blooded and fiendish methods—700-
000 men, women and children being
killed."

From the beginning of the war that
half of the Armenian nation under Rus-
sian sovereignty organized volunteer
corps and bore the brunt of some of the
heaviest fighting in Caucasus under their
leader Andranik.

"These same Armenian corps after the
Russian breakdown took over the Cauca-
sian front and for five months held up
the Turkish advance and thus rendered
important service to the British in Mes-
opotamia."

Lord Robert Cecil adds that Armenians
are still fighting in Syria and have been
taking part in the Palestine campaign.

BARBARIY BY GERMANS

Stamps Them as on the Same Plane as
Indians of Frontier Days.

With the American Army in France,
Nov. 7.—Compared to the German soldier
of to-day, who before the war was sup-
posed to be civilized, the American In-
dian of frontier days is declared by an
American medical officer to have been
highly civilized.

"The Indian never pretended to be any-
thing but a savage," said the medical
officer, "while the Germans have been
pretending to be peace loving and hu-
man for the past century."

Deliberate killing by German troops
of Red Cross workers engaged in their
work of mercy on the battlefields has
aroused the wrath of American army of-
ficers. It is asserted that all during the
Marne battle, the German aviators swept
low over field dressing stations, pouring
machine gun bullets into the medical
units as they tended the wounded and
dropping bombs on hospitals, although
the Red Cross insignia was in plain view.
The snipers picked off Red Cross
stretchers bearers as quickly as combat-
ant soldiers.

"They acted just like cornered rats,"
declared an American infantry officer,
"except that most of them did not have
the courage to fight to the death. When
they were surrounded and had no chance,
they would come out of their machine
gun nests with tears in their eyes and
cries of 'Kamerad.' The German soldier
in a pleading attitude is the most loathe-
some and despicable imaginable."

GERMAN CREW IN MUTINY

Hoisted the Red Flag Over
Battleship Kaiser at
Kiel

SHIP COMMANDER
WAS AMONG KILLED

One Report States That 20
Officers of Two Ships
Were Shot

London, Nov. 6.—Members of the crew
of the battleship Kaiser at Kiel have
mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Of-
ficers attempting to defend the German
flag were overpowered and two of them,
including the commander, were killed. A
number of others were wounded, accord-
ing to the Cologne Gazette.

Three companies of infantry were sent
from Kiel to restore order. They im-
mediately joined the revolution and a fourth
company was disbanded. During last
night Hussars sent to Kiel from Wands-
beck were encountered outside of Kiel by
sailors armed with machine guns and
forced to turn back.

The soldiers' council has decided that
all officers must remain at their present
posts, but must obey the council, which
controls all food supplies. Machine guns
are mounted in various parts of the city.
Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are quiet.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Ex-
change Telegraph company says that two
battleships, the Kaiser and the Schles-
wig-Holstein were seized by the muti-
neers and that 20 officers, including two
captains were killed.

It is reported the garrison at Kiel re-
fused to march on the sailors and the
sailors threatened to blow up the battle-
ships if attacked. They are defending
the ships and refuse to return to their
duties until a treaty of peace is signed.
Admiral Souchen, governor of the port,
having asked the mutineers what they
wanted, has approved all their demands,
including even their refusal to salute of-
ficers, it is said.

TO SING TO FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Margaret Wilson, the President's Daugh-
ter, Is in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Miss Margaret M. Wil-
son, daughter of the president of the
United States, was welcomed to France
yesterday by Premier Clemenceau. He
asked her if she would not sing for the
French soldiers, and she replied with en-
thusiasm that it was her dearest wish.
She will take lunch at the Elysee palace
with President and Madame Poincare to-
day.

SILLY WOMEN!

By Gertrude Atherton of The Vigilantes.

Although the women of this country
have no such stupendous task as con-
fronted the women of both the North
and the South during the Civil war, when
there was no Red Cross, and the govern-
ment was at its wits' end to care for the
wounded and the poor, to say nothing of
a few other problems that in these highly
organized days are being directed by spe-
cialized men and women in authority,
still for the most part they have risen
eagerly to all the demands made upon
them. Almost immediately upon the
outbreak of the war in 1914 the more
earnest and responsible women of the
country began to knit and make surgical
dressings, form societies for the relief of
the afflicted in Europe, and by degrees
impressed into service women of less in-
itiative and who had done little or no
work before. After our entrance in 1917
it may safely be said that the best of our

HOW TO FIGHT OFF THE GRIP

Commonsense Rules Every-
body Should Follow to Avoid
Danger From Great Epidemic

To keep well—keep clean.
Avoid the person who sneezes.
Warmth is necessary—be well clothed.
Sleep well, eat well, play well.
Avoid over-exertion.

Do not let yourself get run-down.
Those who are weak and run-down are
the earliest victims.

Remember that Father John's Medicine
makes fighting strength to ward off the
attacks of the grip germ.

Keep away from houses where there
are cases of influenza.
A neglected cold leads to grip or pneu-
monia. Take Father John's Medicine at
the first sign of a cold. It has had more
than 60 years of success treating colds
and coughs.

Do not take medicine containing nar-
cotic drugs, derivatives of opium or
other poisons. You are safe when you
take Father John's Medicine because it
is guaranteed free from alcohol or dan-
gerous drugs.—Adv.

HEAD DISFIGURED WITH RINGWORMS

Inflamed and Sore. Itched
Causing Her to Be Cross.
Cuticura Healed.

"My little girl had ringworms on her
head, and they kept coming until she had
eight on her head. The eruption was
inflamed and sore, and itched causing her
to be very cross and fretful. Her head
was disfigured and her hair all came out
in places as large as a fifty-cent piece."

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment
advertisement and I bought them. In
about one week her head was all healed."

(Signed) Mrs. John Kenney, R. F. D. 3,
Bethel, Maine, June 24, 1917.

Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse
strongly medicated soaps are responsible
for half the skin troubles in the world.
Use Cuticura Soap exclusively for all
toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Post-
card: Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston. Send
everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c.

CONTOOCOOK HONEST UNDERWEAR

Solid Comfort
Underwear made the Con-
toocook way from real
wool—soft and warm—
comfortable to wear. Keeps
the cold out and absorbs
perspiration. The wash tub
can't hurt it.

Most everybody who
works outdoors wears
Contoocook; it has been the standard
for more than 50 years. Pure wool-
ribbed. Doesn't stretch, wrinkle or
bind anywhere.



Ask your dealer
about it. Look
for this trade-
mark.

women arose as a unit and demanded op-
portunities for service. Their record to-
date is a fine one and the country is just-
ly proud of them. If they are not able
to rise to the heights of the European
women or of the American women during
the Civil war it is because no such burden
has been placed upon them. They have
sufficiently proved, however, that, given
the same conditions, they would prove as
equal to the demand.

Therefore, is another class of women
attainable by contrast. Even before
the war it was patent to any stu-
dent of the country that our women
might be roughly divided into two
classes, those that thought and those
that did not, those that cultivated their
brains and those that remained, either
from disabilities imposed by nature, or
from choice, the silliest, most thought-
less, and most selfish in the world. Rich
or poor, their standard was self-indul-
gence, they lived for what they could
"get out" of life, and they cultivated a
sickly sentimentality. The primary
fault lies in our system of education. A
sound, thorough, severe education will
drill some sense into the most brainless
and imbue them with a sense of respon-
sibility. But a vast number of our women
do not go to college, do not even finish
school, do not make the most even of
their slender opportunities. Only those
of good natural parts, to quote an old
phrase, rise above their conditions, edu-
cate themselves when they are old
enough to realize what they have missed,
and learn the great lessons of life.

It is from this inferior brand of Amer-
ican women that this country is suffering
in a peculiar and sinister way at the
present moment. They are the cause of
a great additional expense to the govern-
ment, and of severe punishment and mor-
tification to many heedless young men.
I am not at liberty to give figures, but
a great number of soldiers during the
past year have overstayed leave, missed
their transport, been reduced in rank,
kept in the guard house (with pay held
up) until there are 250 of them, when
they are shipped off to France and give
the military authorities endless trouble
before their regiments can be located.
The blame is laid chiefly on the class of
women with which this country is cursed.
If a woman who tempted the young
men were outcast she would be no
comment to make, for the soldiers, know-
ing them for what they are, would alone
be to blame. But it is the wives and
sweethearts and sisters, in a few cases
the mothers, women whom the soldiers
heartily respect, who keep when the
hour to return to duty approaches, who
beg them to take the risk for the sake
of a few more hours, wait that they may
never see them again, protest that a day
more or less cannot matter, hang on their
necks, possibly faint in the good old
style.

"Nor is it only the women who play
upon the heart strings that indulge in
this criminal foolishness. An officer told
me that he had sitting in the train not
long since and overheard a conversation
between a plain unattractive middle-
aged woman and a soldier returning to
camp. They had just struck up an ac-
quaintance and when the woman learned
that the young man was returning to
camp on Saturday instead of Sunday
night she began to console with him.
"What a shame not to give the poor boy
a little more. Now, I do think that is
mean!" They ought to give you boys who
are going over to save democracy and
probably to be killed, all the fun you can
get over here." She soon had the boy so
sorry for himself that the officer was
forced to interfere, and tell the woman
what he thought of her. The woman
was astonished that her "natural sym-
phony" should be construed as treach-
ery (foolish and selfish, should be the un-
conscious tools of Germany. If there
were a few more of them we should not
have two million men in France to-day.
As it is they not only have affected the
morale and bright hopes of more of our
soldiers than we like to consider but they
have forced the government to appoint a
board known as the military morality
board, which sits constantly on these mat-
ters, with the building, staff and large inci-
dental service necessary, runs up to a cost
of many thousands dollars a month, paid
for by the long-suffering public.

Although, as the war goes on, more
and more women who have led useless
lives are absorbing common sense and
patriotism, doing any work that comes
their way, and improving daily in con-
sequence, still there is this hopeless resid-
uum imperiling the success of our arms.
It is quite true that we are not a mili-
tary nation, that for two generations
we have been unaccustomed to any but
the laxest of discipline. No wonder these
boys, for the most part uneducated, are
asleep, and that women, naturally
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THE OLD HOUSE

By JACK LAWTON.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

Linda lived in the old house
wedged between two tenements. Long
years ago she had been the envied
daughter of one of the town's wealth-
iest men, when the gray stone house
was an imposing residence to be point-
ed out with pride. But now the bushes
in the dingy garden were dust covered,
and the twinkling lights of the tenement
windows seemed to be laughing
down at the queer old house below.

Linda, living on when her people had
all gone, seemed to take as years
passed, the air of the lonely house,
reserved, living within herself. And
though Linda was no longer young, yet
was she still not old enough to put
aside the dreams of youth; and per-
haps had she not been like the house
between the tenements—removed
from life about her—Linda's dreams
might have come true.

At first sentiment would not allow
her to part from the home she had
always known, then selling had be-
come an impossibility. For one dar-
ling moment Linda had thought of
renting her rooms to make homes for
business women, which at least would
bring companionship beneath the sil-
ent roof. But her long sheltered na-
ture shrank from the intrusion. There
was still no actual need, so the idea
was abandoned.

Before the grate fire beneath the
white marble mantel, Linda sat, pos-
sessed of an aching longing for the
things that were gone. Then her idle
gaze fell upon the marker of a book
which she had taken from the table.

"A recipe for happiness," she read.
"Do something for somebody quick."

Linda smiled. It sounded very sim-
ple, to do something for somebody, but
her best intentioned effort usually
ended in disappointing failure. Girls,
from the tenements to whom she had
made herself acquainted and whom
she had invited in for social evenings,
appeared to find evenings in Linda's
home anything but social, excusing
themselves at an early hour, and
never returning.

From the shadowy veranda now
came a persistent mewing wail.

"A lost kitten," murmured Linda,
"perhaps it may help to do some-
thing for a lost kitten," so she opened
the heavy front door to let the crea-
ture in. It was a grateful white kit-
ten, hunger was forgotten in the joy
of nestling with contented purrings in
Linda's lap. Then suddenly at the
front door came wild knocking, pound-
ing as with two impatient fists.

When the little woman again opened
the door a child stepped into the room,
a beautiful bit of a girl with tangled
golden curls.

"Give me," she demanded, my kitten.
I followed it over here. I saw you
take it in from the veranda. Give my
kitten back."

"Of course, dear," Linda agreed.

"Maybe you didn't mean to keep it,"
she amended, "but every one over at
the tenement tries to steal my Fluffie
away. Fluffie's all I've got since Daddy
went to war." Linda knelt before the
fire gathering child and kitten into
her arms.

"You live over there?" she asked.
"Who takes care of you?"